

N. H., a Water-Thrush (*S. noveboracensis*). This bird remained close about the house for nearly an hour and then was seen no more. It was banded during its stay. The plumage was notably fresh and unworn but did not give evidence to us of being a bird of the year. The early date was interesting. We have never found the Water-Thrush during the breeding season in the Peterboro region, but Mr. Gerald Thayer reports it "a local and uncommon summer resident about Monadnock's northern base, haunting some of the deep woodland bogs . . . and . . . a few of brooks." The northern base of Monadnock is about ten miles from our station, and a little north of west, in direction.

Strangely enough on July 7, 1923, at 6.15 A. M., another Water-Thrush visited our banding station in Cohasset, Mass., twenty miles southeast of Boston, on the South Shore; and on July 7, 1923, between 6 and 7 A. M., a third individual came to the Peterboro station. The second and third birds remained only a few moments, in each case. They were perhaps attracted to the traps by the freshly raked earth, free of vegetation, upon which the traps rest. All three dates were fair mornings following rain, when birds in general were especially active—such mornings as commonly, later in the season, bring south-bound migrants.—HELEN GRANGER WHITTLE, *Peterboro, N. H.*

Short-billed Marsh Wren at Waterford, N. Y.—During the entire summer of 1922, a male Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) was singing in a small, almost dry slough at Waterford, N. Y. No female was seen and no evidence of a nest was found. The bird was seen many times with eight power glasses and was heard in frequent song. A nest and set of eggs was taken many years ago at Green Island—only two miles away—and it is now in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington.

This is probably the first record for Saratoga County and that the bird was merely a vagrant is proved by its absence in 1923 as well as prior to 1922.—EDGAR BEDELL, *Waterford, N. Y.*

Some Recent Records for British Columbia.—All of these records were made in the Osoyoos district, the extreme southern portion of the Okanagan Valley, just north of the boundary between British Columbia and Washington State, while on a collecting trip with P. A. Taverner and H. M. Laing in the spring of 1922. Osoyoos is in the arid interior east of the Cascade range.

Steganopus tricolor. WILSON'S PHALEROPE.—As the status of this species for British Columbia rested solely on a sight record made in 1889, it gave me great satisfaction to meet with the species again and to place it on the Provincial list over unquestionable evidence. A single male was taken near the north end of Osoyoos Lake on May 15, and the female of a pair on May 18. I refrained from shooting the male of this pair in the hopes that the mate of the first male was in the neighborhood. The

condition of the ovary in the female indicated that the first egg would have been laid within a week, so this may be taken as a breeding record.

Archibuteo ferrugineus. FERRUGINOUS ROUGH-LEG.—An adult of the ordinary light colored type was seen at Osoyoos twice on April 28 under circumstances that left no doubt whatever in my mind as to its identity, the bird being within one hundred yards and carefully scrutinized in a good light with an eight power glass; all its very distinctive markings were noted. Another in the melanistic phase was seen several times on May 22. It is highly probable this hawk breeds in the vicinity. This is the first record of its occurrence in British Columbia.

Falco columbarius suckleyi. BLACK MERLIN.—A fine adult male Black Merlin was taken in the foothills east of Oliver, some fifteen miles north of Osoyoos Lake, by P. A. Taverner, June 10. Although the condition of the organs showed that this was a non-breeding bird its occurrence in the breeding season in the territory occupied by the pale subspecies of the Pigeon Hawk, *Falco columbarius bendirei*, recently described by Kirke Swann, is notable. The specimen, now in the collection of the Victoria Memorial Museum at Ottawa, is a typical *suckleyi* with the markings on the inner webs of the primaries reduced to small isolated spots.

Spiza americana. DICKCISSEL.—A singing male was taken by P. A. Taverner at an alfalfa field on the eastern shore of Vaseaux Lake, in the southern Okanagan Valley, on June 12, 1922; the sexual organs were extremely large. A bird which was obviously its mate came out of some brush within a few yards and peered at Mr. Taverner as he was putting up the specimen; this points to a breeding station. The record is some eight hundred miles further west than the previous western record in northeastern Wyoming, and is the first instance of the occurrence of the species west of the mountains.

I am indebted to Mr. Taverner for the privilege of publishing these last two records.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California*.

Winter Visitors at Lawrence, Kansas.—On March 18, 1923, Lawrence, Kansas, experienced a rather severe storm. The temperature dropped to near zero and a fine snow was driven about by a strong north wind, proving a great hardship to the birds. Some 450 Robins (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) and 35 or 40 Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) congregated about the buildings at Haskell Institute. As would be expected the Waxwings seemed much more able to withstand the storm than did the Robins, for they remained in the hackberry trees directly in the teeth of the storm. The Robins on the other hand sought the shelter of the buildings, clinging to the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), aligning themselves along the base of the wall on the south and along a cement walk which served as a cover for a steam tunnel. They seemed very thirsty; as many as could crowded about the little puddles of snow water on the warm cement, drank greedily and remained to enjoy